



Using Interferometry to Achieve Micro-Arcsecond Astrometry

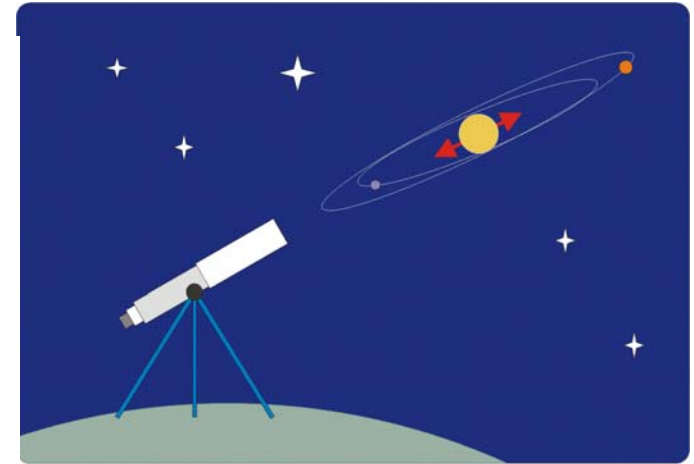
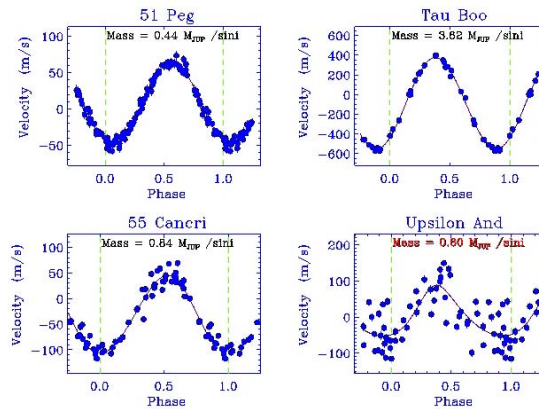
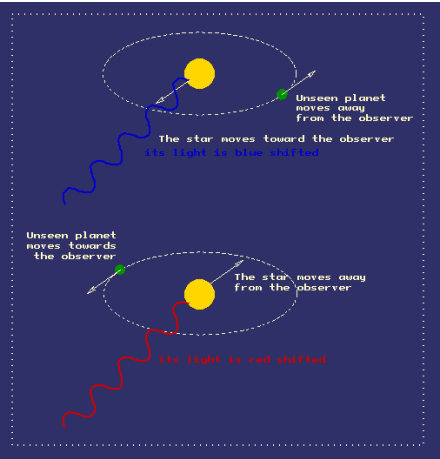
Bijan Nemati

Exoplanet Science and Technology Fair, JPL

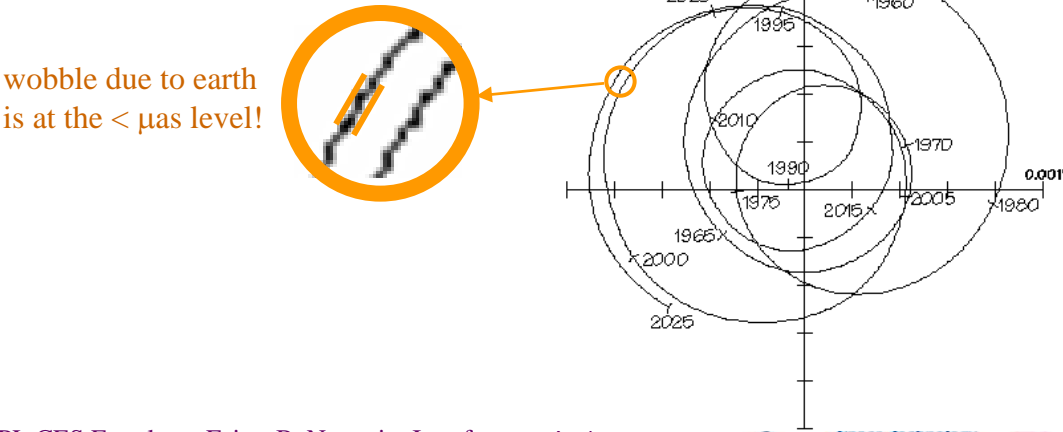
22 February 2008

Searching for other 'Earths' through stellar wobble

Method 1: Measure the star's motion back and forth towards us
 ("Radial velocity") – Lower limits down to $\sim 20 M_{\text{Earth}}$

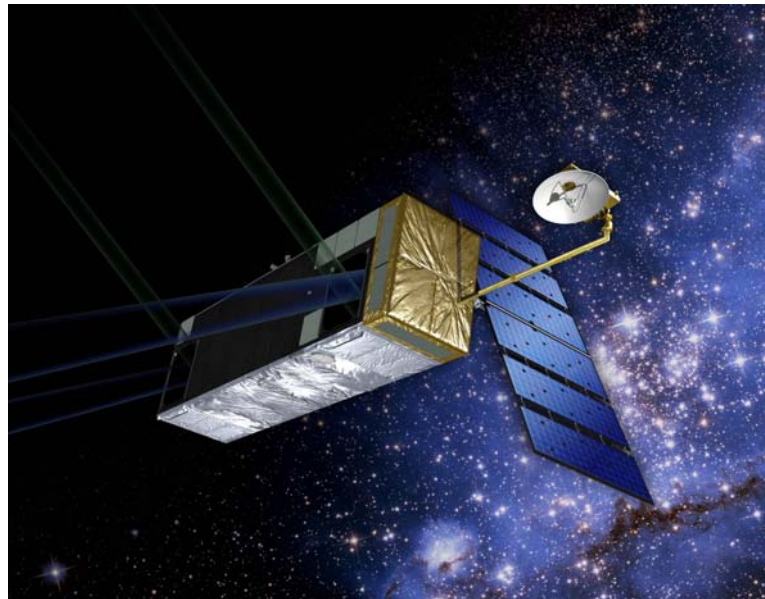


Method 2: Measure wobble of the star relative to the background
 ("Astrometry") – can do down to $\sim 1 M_{\text{Earth}}$



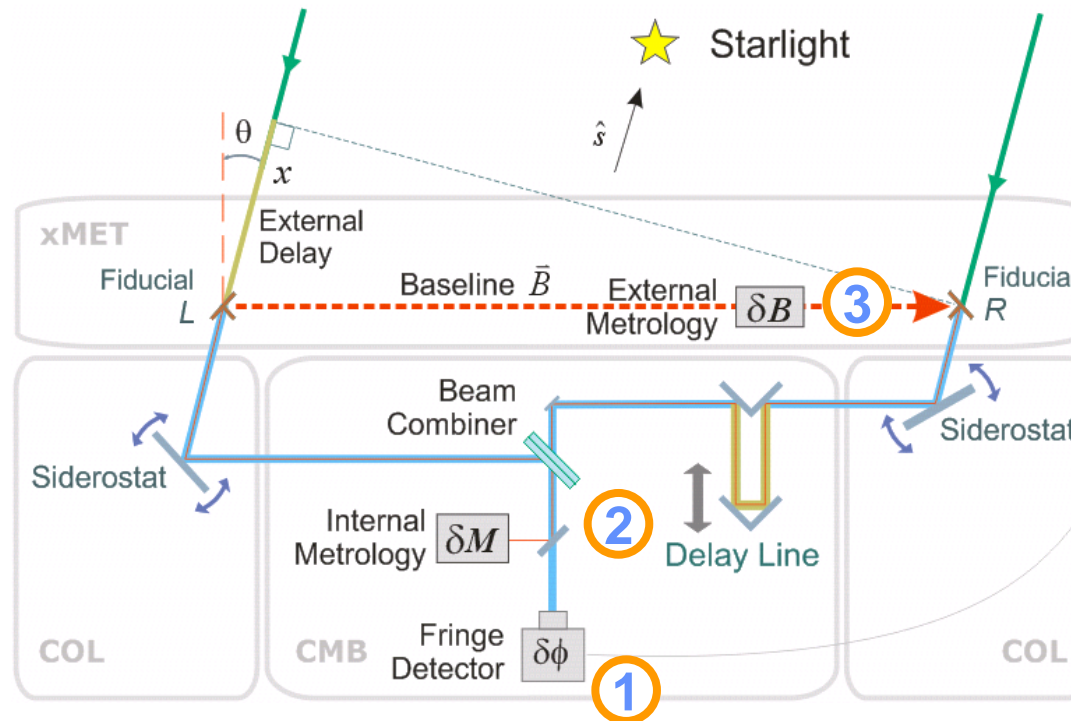
Why Use An Interferometer

- A 9m baseline interferometer with 30 cm apertures is equivalent to a 3 m telescope for astrometry
- In the special case of nearby exoplanet searches, an interferometer has a greater advantage.
 - The 9m baseline interferometer with 2 deg FOR is like a 30 m telescope with a 12 arcmin FOV.
- Beyond Photometry
 - Adequate sampling of the telescope PSF for the purposes of uas astrometry requires giant focal planes – on the order of 1 Gpix (and mosaic focal planes may not do)
 - Systematic errors in CCD centroiding for a focal plane that is critically sampled is probably limited to $(1/2000)(\lambda/D)$ A few tens of uas may be the limit for a 1-2 m telescope, goes linearly with diameter
 - The equivalent error for an interferometer is the measuring of the white light delay. Here a precision of $(1 / 60,000) * \lambda/D$ has been demonstrated in the laboratory.



Stellar Astrometric Interferometer

- ① Fringe Detector – Total starlight pathlength difference
- ② Internal Metrology – Internal starlight pathlength difference
- ③ External Metrology – Baseline vector



$$T_L - T_R = (E_L + I_L) - (E_R + I_R)$$

$$\delta T = \delta E + \delta I$$

$$\delta E = \bar{b} \cdot \hat{s}$$

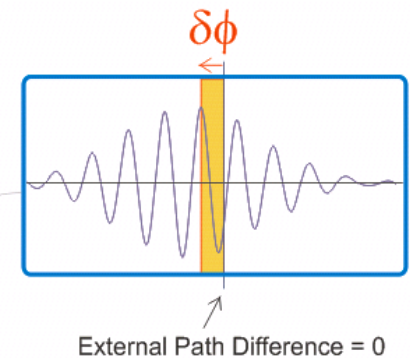
$$= b \cos \alpha$$

$$\delta I = \delta M + C$$

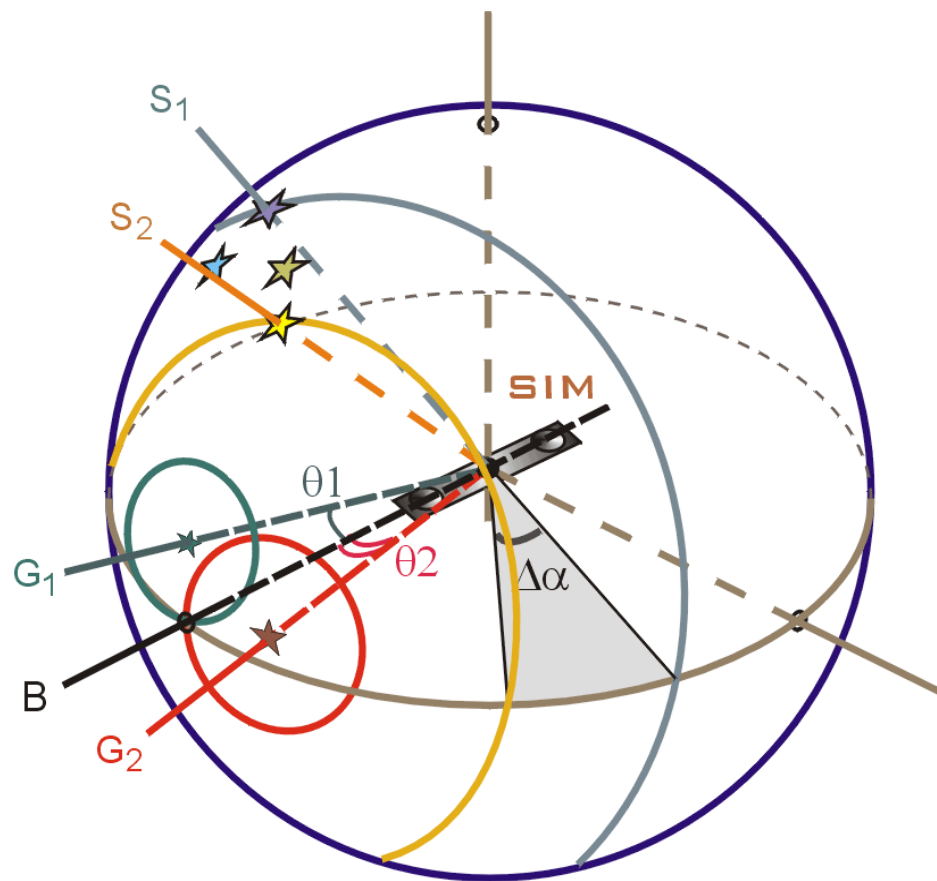
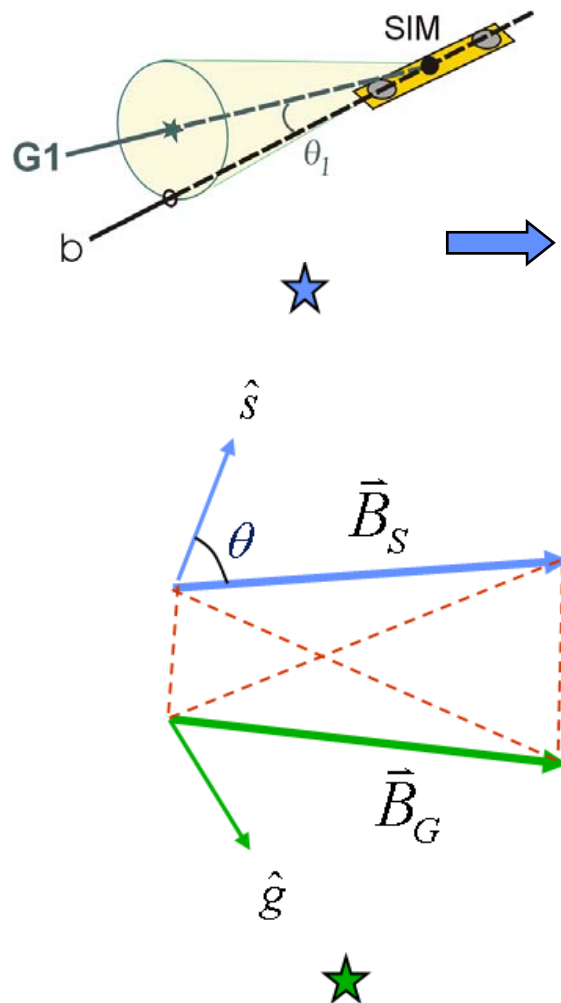
$$x \equiv \delta \phi - \delta M$$

$$x = \delta T - (\delta I - C) = \delta E + C$$

$$= \bar{b} \cdot \hat{s} + C$$



Science and Guide Interferometers



Getting down to Picometers

- To detect stellar wobble due to an Earth mass planet from 10 pc away, requires $\sim 1 \mu\text{s}$ precision per 'visit'
- This corresponds to $\sim 44 \text{ pm}$ in delay error (total).
- The main obstacles to getting down to this level are:

1. Noise

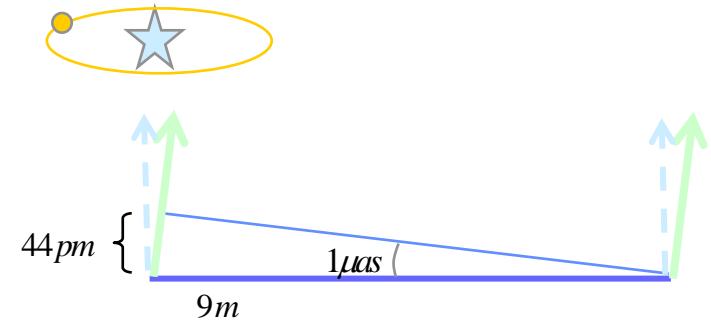
- Atomic & Structural Vibrations
 - Light beams average over large number of atoms on the optics surfaces
 - Vibrations along light paths are actively controlled to a few nanometers
- Electronic Noise
 - Temporal averaging, low-noise electronic design

2. Thermal Drifts

- Affect Structure, Optics, Electronics
 - Narrow-angle: Chop between target and reference
 - Wide-angle: Use Grid observations to remove linear temporal drift each hour

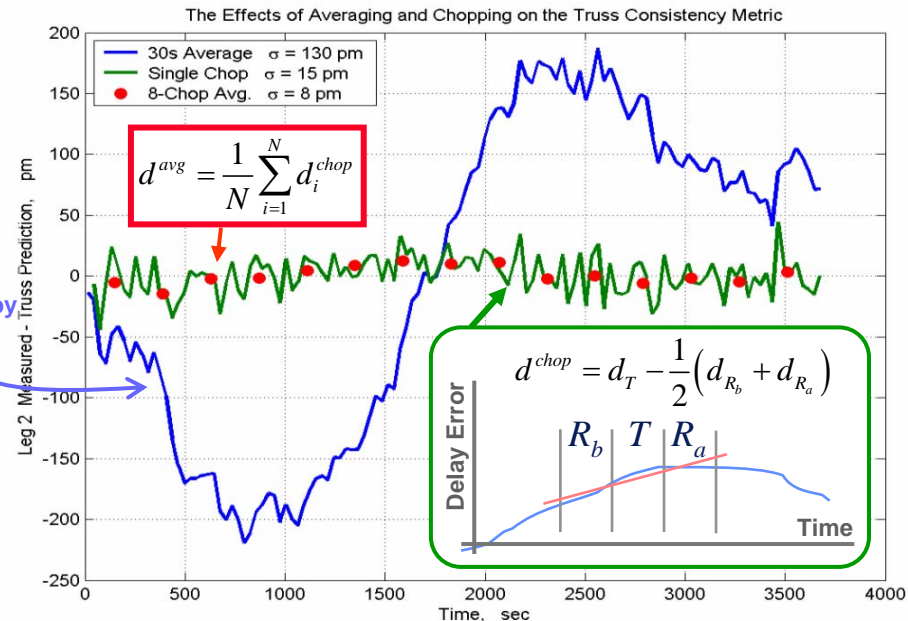
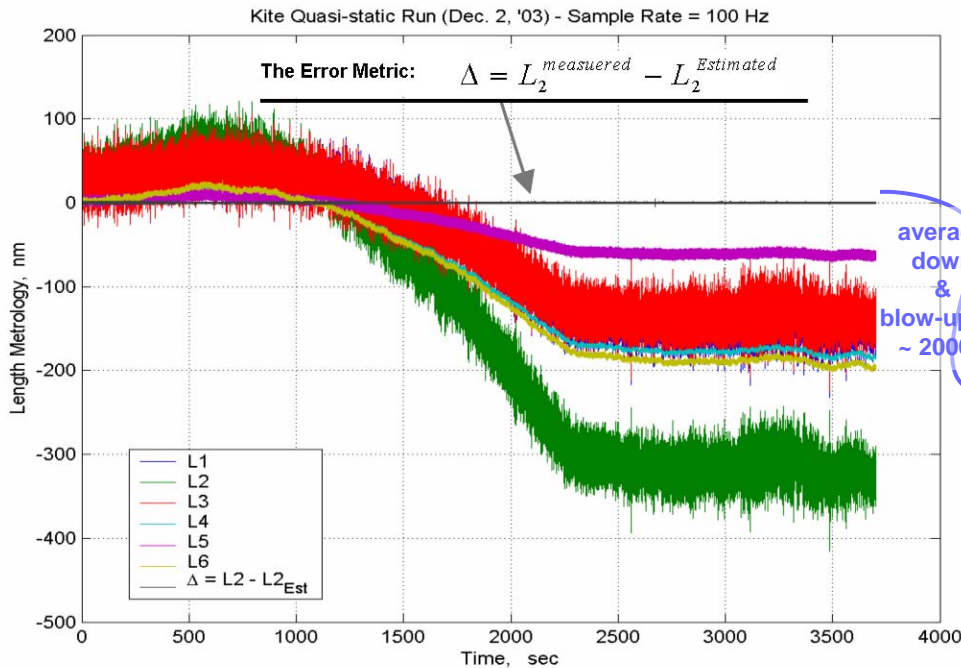
3. Systematic Errors

- Field Dependent Biases: **Astrometric Grid** is used to solve for biases
- Other Systematics: Calibration, Engineering design



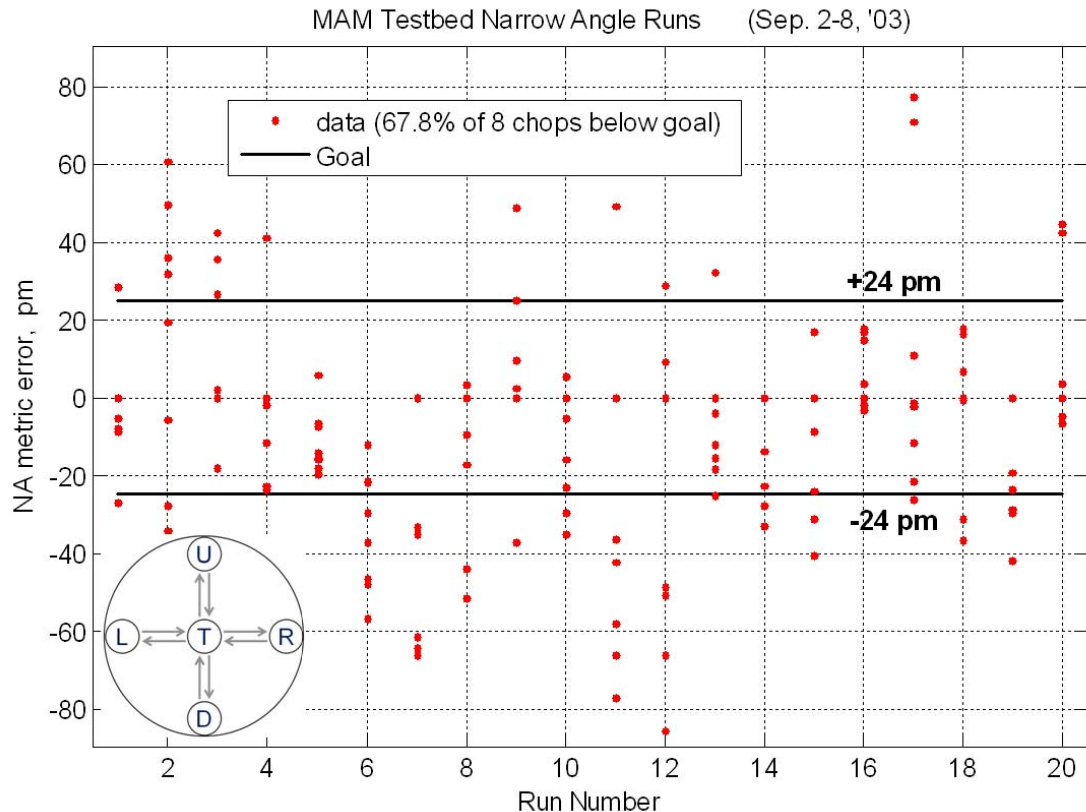
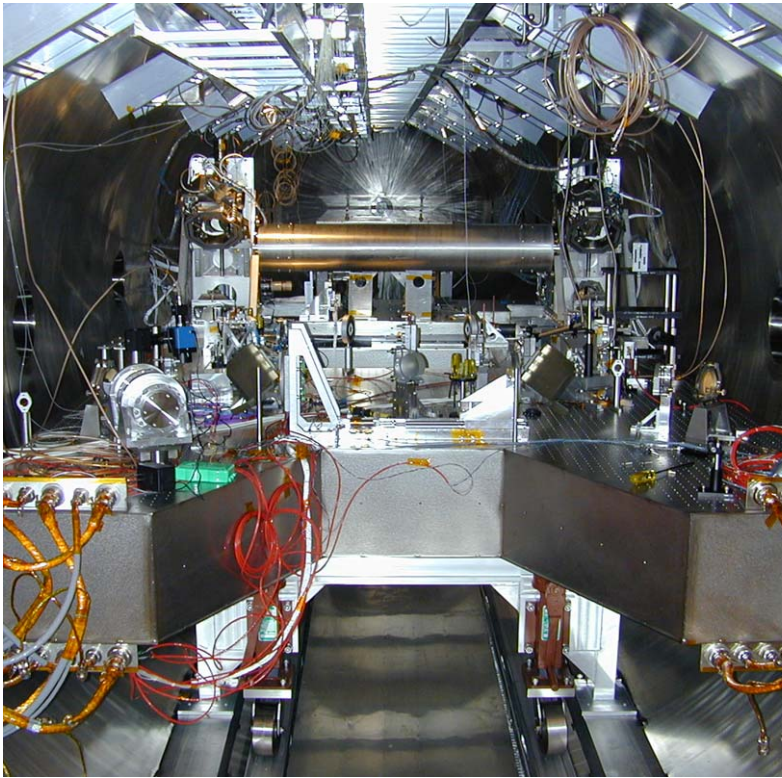
Picometer Metrology Truss Testbed (Kite)

- A real example of how this works is shown below in data from SIM's external Metrology Testbed (Kite)
 - The raw gauge output shows noise at the ~30 nm level
 - The Narrow-Angle metric, however, is only a few picometers



SIM Micro Arcsecond Metrology Testbed (MAM)

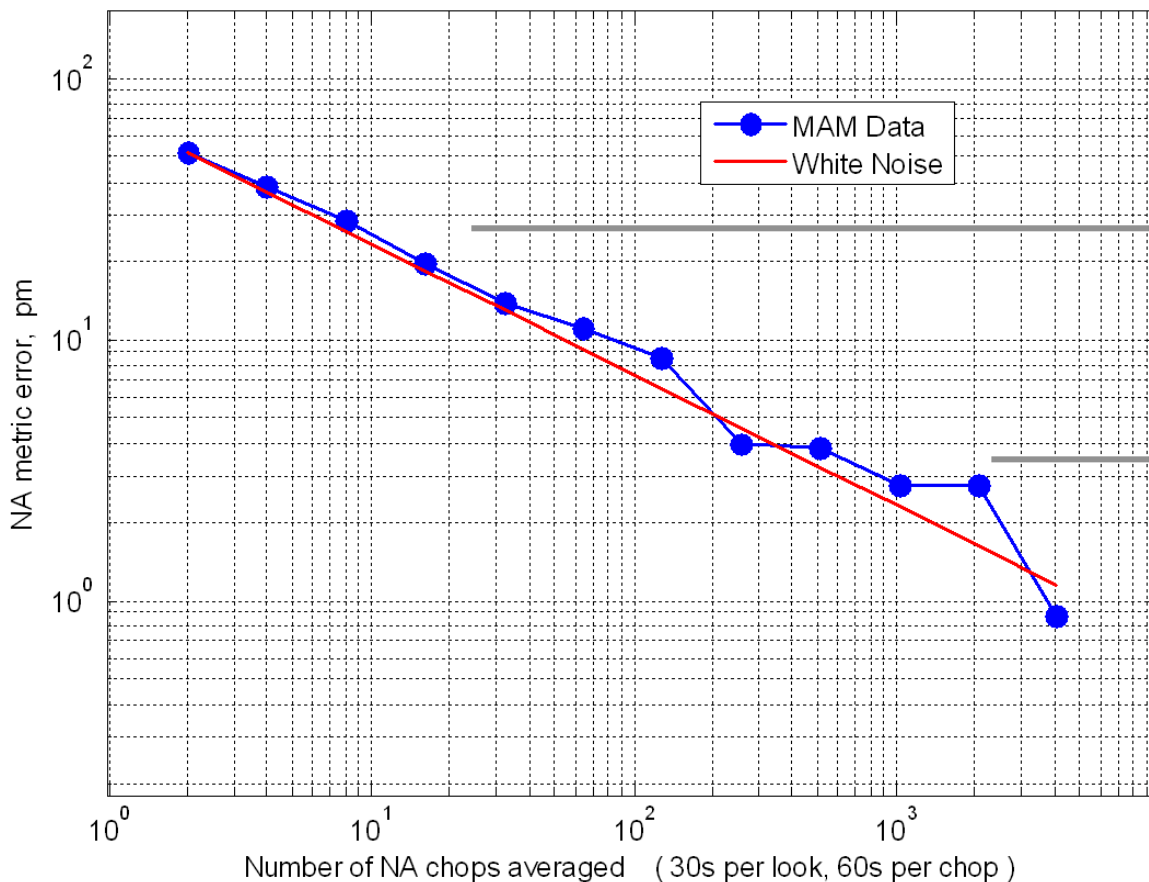
- Create a single interferometer with a SIM-like field of regard
- Create an equally good inverse interferometer to act as a pseudo star
- Demonstrate that the white light delay and the internal delay can be measured with accuracy at the picometer level



Expectations for SIM Performance

- For planet finding, the SIM narrow-angle chop breaks down most errors into effectively random errors
- Instrumental errors in the SIM testbed (chopped) does integrate down as \sqrt{T}
 - At least down to 1~2 picometer after 10^5 sec

The effect of averaging NA chops on MAM random errors (Feb. 10-16, '06 quasistatic)



Terrestrial Planet search
Single epoch precision $1 \mu\text{as}$

Terrestrial Planet search
5yr mission precision $0.14 \mu\text{as}$

Systematic error floor
< 100 femto-arcsec



Backup

SIM PlanetQuest

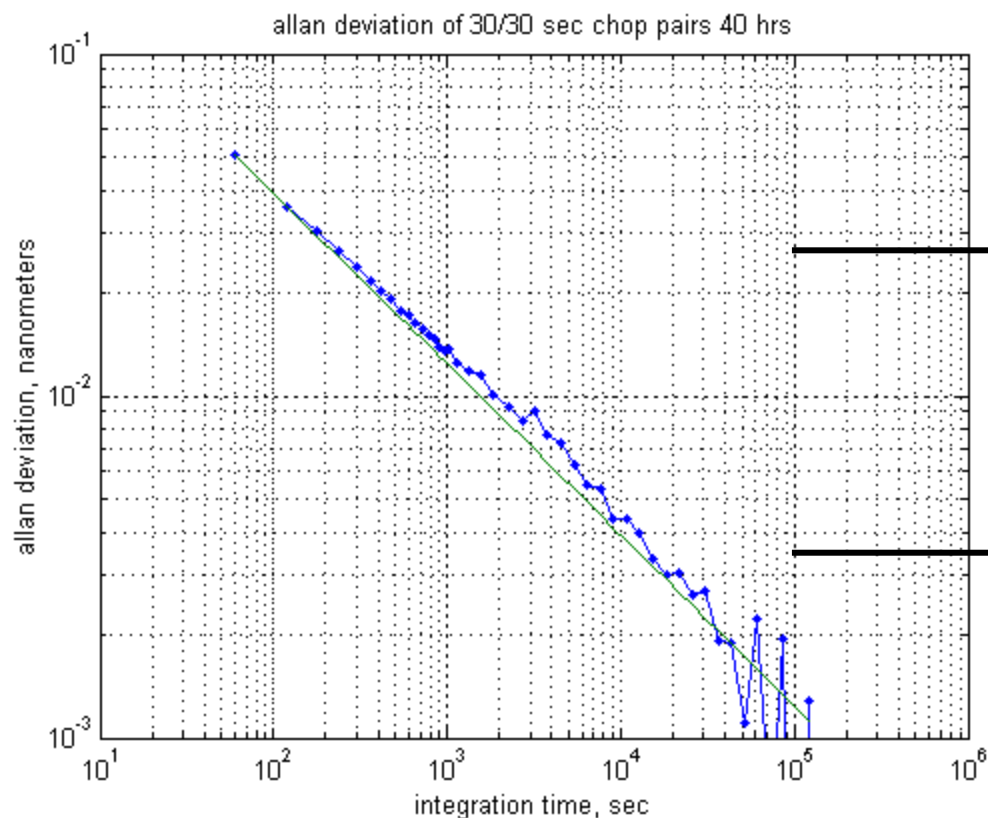


Start	Duration	Topic	Presenter
8:30 AM	0:30	Coffee, Pastries, & Poster Viewing	
9:00 AM	0:10	Welcome and Introductions	Langer, Werner, Traub, Unwin
9:10 AM	0:40	<i>Keynote talk:</i> Exoplanets as Individual Worlds	Laughlin, Greg
9:50 AM	0:08	The Palomar Testbed Interferometer: Status & Development	Akeson, Rachel
9:58 AM	0:08	Angular Diameters of Exoplanet Host Stars	von Braun, Kaspar
10:06 AM	0:08	The NASA Star & Exoplanet Database (NSTED)	Kane, Stephen
10:14 AM	0:08	Outer Solar System Chronology from Satellite Geophysics	Johnson, Torrence
10:22 AM	0:08	Exoplanet Detection with the Electric Field Conjugation Algorithm	Give'on, Amir
10:30 AM	0:08	Kepler Mission	Gautier, Nick
10:38 AM	0:35	Coffee Break & Poster Viewing	
11:13 AM	0:08	SIM & SIM Life Architecture Trades & Performance	Goullioud, Renaud
11:21 AM	0:08	Achieving MicroArcsecond Astrometry with SIM	Nemati, Bijan
11:29 AM	0:08	Multiple Planets with SIM	Pan, Xiaopei
11:37 AM	0:08	Detection of Earth in the Presence of Sunspot Noise	Catanzarite, Joseph
11:45 AM	0:08	Detecting Giant Planets Around M, L, T Dwarfs in the Infrared	Pravdo, Steven
11:53 AM	0:08	The Emma X-Array Architecture for TPF-I/Darwin	Lay, Oliver
12:01 PM	0:08	TPF-I Technology Plans & Status	Lawson, Peter
12:09 PM	0:08	Talk	Serabyn, Eugene
12:17 PM	0:08	Exoplanets in the APD Investment Strategy	Werner, Michael
12:25 PM	0:35	Invited lunch talk: Planning for Exoplanet Missions	Elachi, Charles
1:00 PM	0:35	Lunch Break & Poster Viewing	
1:35 PM	0:08	Coronagraph Design Options for Exoplanet Finding & Characterization	Levine, Marie
1:43 PM	0:08	Terrestrial Planet Finder Coronagraph Performance Model	Shaklan, Stuart
1:51 PM	0:08	Lab Demos of Coronagraphic Imaging: The High Contrast Imaging Testbed	Trauger, John
1:59 PM	0:08	The Lighter Side of TPF: Scientific Gains of Different Architectures	Hunyadi, Sarah
2:07 PM	0:08	Phase Mask Coronagraphy: Scientific Results & Perspectives	Mawet, Dimitri
2:15 PM	0:08	Design & Fabrication of TPF Coronagraph Testbed Masks	Bala
2:23 PM	0:08	Talk	Gunson, Michael
2:31 PM	0:08	Keck Interferometer	Colavita, Mark
2:39 PM	0:08	Stratospheric Seeing & Contrast Limits for a Balloon-borne Coronagraph	Chen, Pin
2:47 PM	0:08	Orbit Options for Finding Exoplanets	Lo, Martin
2:55 PM	0:35	Coffee Break & Poster Viewing	
3:30 PM	0:08	<i>Invited talk:</i> TBD	McCleese, Dan
3:38 PM	0:08	Searching for Terrestrial Planets Around Low Mass Stars	Tanner, Angelle
3:46 PM	0:08	The Peculiar Periodic YSO WL 4	Plavchan, Peter
3:54 PM	0:08	Extrasolar Kuiper Belts Imaged with the Spitzer Space Telescope	Stapelfeldt, Karl
4:02 PM	0:08	HST Imaging of Debris Disks	Krist, John
4:10 PM	0:08	Protostellar Disks & the Earliest Phases of Planet Formation	Yorke, Harold
4:18 PM	0:08	Probing Interstellar Dust with Space-Based Coronagraphs	Turner, Neal
4:26 PM	0:08	Detecting Molecules in Exoplanet Atmospheres with Spitzer & Hubble	Swain, Mark
4:34 PM	0:08	The Fiber Nuller: Detection of Faint Companions Close to Bright Stars	Hanot, Charles
4:42 PM	0:08	A Dilute Aperture Visible Nulling Coronagraph Instrument (DAVINCI)	Shao, Michael
4:50 PM	0:08	Planet Forming Discs Around Dying Stars?	Deroo, Pieter
4:58 PM	0:40	Poster Viewing	
5:38 PM	0:00	STEPS: JPL's Astrometric Exoplanet Survey (Poster only)	Shaklan, Stuart
		Adjourn	



Long Integration times to minimize instrumental errors

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5yr mission precision $0.14\mu\text{as}$

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MAM testbed March 2006